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glabrous. Root-leaves 3 to 6, occasionally more, erect on very slender petioles 4′ to 8′ long, the blade 1 ½′ to 3′ in length by ½′ to 1 ¼′ in breadth, lance-oblong, acute or obtusish, the base short-cuneate to sub-cordate, sharply and unequally serrate; the cauline sessile and partly clasping, but some apparently petioled by the intervention of a more or less long, naked portion of the mid-rib, serrate above, below laciniate toothed, to distantly lacinately lobed. Heads mostly 8 to 12, on long, sometimes very long, slender peduncles, ⅜′ high; scales lance-linear acutish two-thirds as long as the disk-flowers; akenes linear-oblong, sharply ribbed.

Occurring in wet meadows and bogs along the border of woods or in otherwise partly shaded situations, Northern New England, New York, also in North Carolina. Collected by Robbins at Brownington, Vt.; T. G. White at Franconia, N. H.; Mrs. Clark and Dr. Britton, near Mt. Marcy, in the Adirondacks; Rusby and others at Willoughby, Vt.; and by Messrs. Small and Heller on Roan Mountain, North Carolina.

It is a little strange that this fine species of *Senecio* has so long escaped publication as a species. It is probably due to the fact that the comparatively few botanists of the past generation who have dared say what they thought, never saw it in a growing state. In the herbarium it is not difficult to mistake it for *S. aureus*, but not so when seen growing. During the past season it was almost simultaneously discovered by Dr. Britton and myself, and each of us at once resolved to describe it as a species. Mr. Oakes, who first described it from Robbins' specimen as a variety, had a strong feeling that it was distinct, and wrote on the label, "If this is a new species I should be glad to have it called S. Robbinsii." Out of deference to Mr. Oakes, I give him credit for the species. Upon the same sheet, Dr. Gray writes, "S. aureus, var. Robbinsii (An Sp. Nov.?)," but in later years, misled by its great resemblance to *S. aureus*, he assigns it to a very insignificant position.

Botanical Notes.

A Century of Weed Seeds.—Professor Byron D. Halsted, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, has supplemented his distributed sets of 100 American weeds by sets of their seeds. They are arranged in vials with printed labels, placed in a tray about the size of an herbarium sheet. Botanists generally should be interested in this collection, prepared especially for use at the Agricultural Experiment Stations, where it will prove invaluable in the determination of seeds. A few sets of the collection may be had from Professor Halsted at $10 each.

In my note on Polypodium vulgare var. Cambricum, in the September BULLETIN, I stated that it was its first recorded station in America. In this I was in error, as Dr. T. J. W. Burgess had already noted in 1886 (Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, iv., 10), the finding of this variety at Port Simpson, British Columbia, near the southern extremity of Alaska. I had entirely overlooked this reference, although Dr. Burgess had kindly sent me a copy of his paper when published. LUCIEN M. UNDERWOOD.

GREENCASTLE, IND., October 31, 1892.

Sur la Conservation des Herbiers.—Alfred Chabert (Bull. Soc. Bot. France, xiv., 156). Various more or less laborious methods for the preservation of plants in herbaria are discussed at length. Among others it is noted that paper manufactured solely of vegetable matter and unbleached, notably that made of wood fibre is especially valuable for preventing the ravages of insects, though it is neither as white nor as smooth as might be wished for. It is suggested that it might be desirable to use alum in the manufacture of herbarium paper as a preventative of insect life. The author concludes, however, that one of the most efficacious, least expensive and least time-consuming of processes for the complete extermination of herbarium pests is a semi-yearly fumigation with sulphur. A. M. V.

Pink Water Lilies.—An interesting fact concerning *Castalia odorata*, f. *rosea* (Pursh.) Britt., has just been brought to my notice. On a plat of low bottom land near Buffalo, Putnam Co., W. Va., the plough turns up a large number of small tubers each season that the soil is cultivated. These planted in tubs produce, much to the astonishment of the neighborhood, beautiful deep-pink water-lilies. How long this bottom has been drained is not known, but the evidence adduced by the fact above stated of the existence of a pond here, certainly over a century ago, is very interesting; as is also the light thrown upon the distribution of this pretty form of the water-lily. C. F. MILLSPAUGH.

Notes on Scabiosa australis and Reseda alba. Referring to Mr. Redfield's note in the BULLETIN regarding *Scabiosa australis*, Wulf., I think it may be of interest to report an additional station for it. I found it September 27, 1889, at Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., perhaps twenty or thirty rods south of the D. L. & W. Station, on the east side of the track, on the railroad ground, where it was well established, having taken entire possession of the ground for several rods, and in two or three different patches. I have noticed it several times since as I was passing on the train, the last time being only three weeks ago, and it seems to be still spreading. On the date above mentioned I sent some of it to Dr. Watson, and under date of September 30th he writes: "It is naturalized in several places in central New York and Pennsylvania and perhaps should go into the Manual." I have thought sometimes that my calling attention to it just before the issuing of the Manual was the reason it appeared in the appendix.

I found in June, 1890, *Reseda alba*, L., growing by the side of the street in Youngstown, O. As it is not a plant that any one would cultivate for either its beauty or its fragrance, I could not consider it an escape from a garden, and wondered how it got there. There were a dozen or more plants, but I have not had opportunity since to learn if it persists in the same place or not; I will try and learn next summer. Has it been reported before?

R. H. INGHAM.

NILES, OHIO, Nov. 24, 1892.

[*Reseda alba*, L. is reported in Mr. David F. Day's Catalogue of the Plants of Buffalo, N. Y., as "spontaneous in gardens and escaping."—ED.]

Proceedings of the Club.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1892.

The President in the chair and thirty-six persons present.

Dr. Britton reported a communication from E. W. McCabe to the effect that the late Miss Phœbe McCabe had expressed a wish that upon her death her herbarium should pass into the possession of the Club, for which she had always entertained a deep regard. Dr. Britton remarked upon the energy with which she had collected